

POLYESTER COMPOSITIONS FOR APPEARANCE PARTS

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

5 This application claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/406,474 filed August 28, 2002.

FIELD THE INVENTION

10 Polyester compositions which contain a copolymer of ethylene, an acrylate ester, and carbon monoxide and optionally a fibrous filler having a relatively small diameter, are particularly suitable for parts whose surface appearance is important, such as appliance panels and automobile body panels.

15

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

Thermoplastics are used in a myriad of applications. These applications range from those where the appearance of the thermoplastic part is unimportant to those where
20 the appearance is critical. In consumer items, the appearance of the items is often important and in some instances critical to the acceptance of the article by the potential customer. For example, the appearance of appliances, (power) tools, motor vehicles, home electronic
25 equipment, toys, garden and agricultural machinery and vehicles, and boats, is often important to the potential customer's decision to buy, including the perceived quality of the item. Various types of thermoplastics are used for appearance parts, but where the part also performs some structural function and/or must withstand heat
30 and physical abuse, so-called "engineering polymers" are often used. Among these are polyesters which often have a good balance of physical properties, low water absorp-

tion, and thermal resistance. However sometimes one or more of these properties needs to be enhanced by the use of various agents such as fillers and/or toughening agents. However the addition of these types of materials often results in poorer appearance of the finished part, and therefore obtaining a good balance of appearance other properties is often a challenge. Thus, new compositions with good combinations of such properties are constantly being sought.

The toughening of polyesters using various types of polymers dispersed in the polyester as toughening agents is known, see for instance U.S. Patent 4,172,859. None of the ethylene copolymers described herein are preferred or actually used in this patent.

U.S. Patent 5,817,723 describes certain copolymers as toughening agents for various types of thermoplastics. Only examples of toughening polyoxymethylene are described.

The use of certain "needlelike" fillers of specified dimensions in polymer compositions having good surface appearance is known, see for instance U.S. Patent 5,965,655. The use of these fillers with the tougheners described herein is not disclosed.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

This invention concerns, a composition, comprising a blend of:

(a) a minor part by weight of a copolymer (EACO) consisting essentially of repeat units derived from ethylene, a compound of the formula $H_2C=CHCO_2R^1$ (I), and carbon monoxide, wherein R^1 is an alkyl group containing 1 to 6 carbon atoms, and said ethylene-derived repeat units are about 49 to about 57 weight percent of said copolymer, (I)-derived repeat units are about 33 to about 40

weight percent of said copolymer, and carbon monoxide-derived repeat units are about 10 to about 14 weight percent of said copolymer; and

(b) a major part by weight of a semicrystalline polyester;

wherein the parts by weight are based on the total amount of (a) and (b) present.

The above composition may additionally comprise short fibers (SF) having an number average diameter of about 6 μm or less.

Also disclosed are shaped articles of the above compositions, including automotive body panels, appliance panels, (power) tool housings, and the like.

DETAILS OF THE INVENTION

Herein certain terms are used, and some of them are:

By a "semicrystalline polyester" (SCPE) is meant a polyester, which may be a homopolymer or copolymer, which has a heat of fusion of at least about 5 J/g, more preferably at least about 10 J/g, and preferably a melting point of at least about 80°C, more preferably at least about 150°C (for measurement see below). The SCPE may be an isotropic polyester or a liquid crystalline polyester, and is preferably an isotropic polyester. The "TOT Test" for whether a polymer is isotropic or liquid crystalline is described in U.S. Patent 4,118,372, which is hereby included by reference.

By a "minor part by weight" is meant less than 50% by weight is present.

By a "major part by weight" is meant more than 50% by weight is present.

By "short fibers" are meant organic or inorganic fibers having an aspect ratio (ratio of length to diameter)

of about 200 or less. These fibers are sometimes also described as "needle-like" or "whiskers".

By "a" or "an" herein, such as an SCPE, EACO or SF is meant one or more.

5 By "comprising" herein is meant the named items (materials), and any other additional materials or compositions may be present.

A semicrystalline polyester is part of the present composition. Preferred semicrystalline polyesters are
10 poly(alkylene terephthalates) such a poly(ethylene terephthalate) (PET), poly(1,3-propylene terephthalate) (PPT), and poly(1,4-butylen terephthalate) (PBT), poly[1,4-bis(hydroxymethyl)cyclohexane terephthalate] (PCT) and their copolymers containing small amounts (<30
15 mole percent of the diol and/or diacid components, as appropriate) of other monomers, such as diethylene glycol, isophthalic acid, and 1,4-bis(hydroxymethyl)cyclohexane. PET and PBT and their copolymers are especially preferred. Another useful copolymer is derived from terephthalic acid, ethylene glycol and a relatively low molecular weight poly(ethylene oxide), and is not limited to
20 <30 mole percent poly(ethylene oxide). By derived from herein means derived from that compound or any other chemically equivalent compound in a polymerization reaction. Other useful semicrystalline polyesters are "polyarylates" such as a polymer from bisphenol-A and terephthalic acid or a mixture of terephthalic and isophthalic acids.

In a composition containing an SCPE and an EACO, but
30 not the short fiber specified above, it is preferred that the total EACO is about 1 to about 35 percent, more preferably about 2 to 30 percent, by weight of the total of the SCPE and EACO present. For specific applications such a preferred range may vary, for example for automo-

tive body panels a preferred range is about 2 to about 20 weight percent, while for appliance panels is about 2 to about 10 weight percent. If a very tough composition is desired, the range is preferably about 10 to about 30 percent by weight.

The EACO acts as a toughener for the SCPE (composition) which is often needed to make the composition useful for parts such as automotive body panels, particularly if the short fiber described above is present. In addition the EACO surprisingly does not deleteriously affect the appearance of polyester containing parts made with the composition. Many tougheners for polyesters, such as many of those described in U.S. Patents 4,172,859 and 5,817,723 cause the surface of such parts, especially large parts, to have waviness or undulations, thereby detracting from their appearance. Parts made with compositions containing the EACO of the present invention generally speaking have much less waviness or undulations in the surface, see for instance Example 12 and Comparative Example B below (generally speaking the lower the roughness, the lower the waviness), and also have glossy surfaces which have a pleasing appearance and may be painted to give, for instance so-called "Class A" surfaces, particularly useful for automotive body panels.

In a preferred EACO, R^1 is an alkyl group containing 1 to 4 carbon atoms, more preferably R^1 is methyl, ethyl or n-butyl.

However there are also certain disadvantages to the presence of the EACO in the SCPE composition. The EACO tends to "soften" these compositions so they are not stiff enough (for example too low a flexural modulus) in some applications. In addition these compositions may not have the requisite high temperature resistance, particularly stiffness at high temperatures, for example as

measured by heat distortion or sag temperature, especially when compared to other types of tougheners for SCPEs. Addition of about 2 to about 25 weight percent, preferably about 5 to about 20 weight percent of a short
5 fiber having an number average diameter of about 6 μm or less, more preferably about 1 μm to about 5 μm , as determined by optical or electron microscopy at 700X, provides improvement in the physical properties of the composition, especially those properties mentioned immediately
10 above. The actual value of the number average diameter and aspect ratio is calculated using appropriate measurements and calculations of the microscopy images, usually using computer processing. These percentages by weight are based on the total weight of SCPE, EACO and SF present in the composition. Preferably these SFs have aspect
15 ratios of about 3 to about 50, more preferably about 5 to about 20. Useful SFs (of the proper particle size) include wollastonite and glass fiber, and wollastonite is preferred. These SFs do not significantly detract from
20 the appearance of parts made containing them.

Oftentimes as the aspect ratio of the SF increases, the heat sag (see below) decreases and stiffness increases.

For other preferred SF dimensions, the number average maximum dimension (length) is about 20 μm or less,
25 more preferably about 15 μm or less, very preferably about 10 μm or less. A preferred minimum average longest dimension is about 0.10 μm or more, more preferably about 0.5 μm or more. Preferably less than 10% of the SF particles have a longest dimension of about 100 μm or more,
30 more preferably less than 5%. Any of these ratios or dimensions may be combined with any other ratios or dimensions of the reinforcing agent, as appropriate. Surface

smoothness is often improved is the particle size of the reinforcing agent is towards the small end of the range.

Useful specific SFs include wollastonite, aramid fibers, fibrils or fibrids, carbon fibers, glass fibers, potassium titanate whiskers, boron nitride whiskers, aluminum borate whiskers, magnesium sulfate whiskers and calcium carbonate whiskers. Preferred SFs are wollastonite, potassium titanate whiskers, boron nitride whiskers and aluminum borate whiskers, and an especially preferred SF is wollastonite. All of these specific SFs should have the appropriate dimensions as outlined above. These SFs may be coated with adhesion promoters or other materials which are commonly used to coat fibers used in thermoplastics.

Other materials normally found in thermoplastic compositions may also be present in these compositions, although if the appearance of parts made from them is important, they should preferably not detract from such appearance, nor preferably should they detract from desirable physical properties. Such materials include antioxidants, pigments, other fillers, lubricants, plasticizers, nucleating agents, and flame retardants. Particularly useful additives include lubricants such as perfluoropolymers, epoxy resins such as Epon® 1009 (available from Shell Chemical Co.) in small amounts such as about 0.1 to about 1.0 weight percent (of the entire composition), preferably about 0.3 to about 0.5 weight percent. A preferred flame retardant Pyrochek® 68BP, available from Albemarle Corp., Richmond, VA, USA. In PET containing compositions plasticizers and/or nucleating agents in conventional amounts are preferred additives.

The present compositions, with or without SFs, may be prepared by conventional techniques, for instance melt mixing the ingredients in typical melt mixing equipment

such as single or twin screw extruders, see for instance U.S. Patents 5,817,723, 4,172,859, 4,753,980 and European Patent Application 639,613, all of which are hereby included by reference, and the Examples herein.

5 Shaped parts may be molded from these compositions by any conventional melt forming technique, such injection molding, extrusion, foaming, and blow molding. Other thermoplastic forming techniques such as rotational molding and thermoforming may also be used.

10 Although the present compositions may be used for making shaped parts in general, they are particularly useful for so-called appearance parts, that is parts whose (surface) appearance is an important attribute of the part quality, particularly in having a smooth, glossy
15 appearing surface. These parts may also be painted to enhance their appearance. The underlying surface is important in obtaining a pleasing painted surface.

One particular type of part that can be made with these compositions are (exterior) automotive body panels,
20 particularly vertical body panels such as fenders, quarter panel, and door panels. Other automotive "parts" included herein as body panels include spoilers, and mirror housings. Typically these are painted, but they also may be colored with pigments mixed into the composition instead. In either case a so-called Class A finish may be
25 obtained with finish systems typically used for automotive vehicles. Another important property for such panels is low heat sag, that is the ability not to sag when heated (in the heat sag test described herein a value of
30 "0" is best, with low absolute values desirable). This is particularly important when the panel is to be painted on line as it will be subjected to high temperature thermal excursion. It is preferred that the (absolute) heat sag value be about 2.0 mm or less, particularly at 200°C.

Another type of part is interior or exterior panels or chassises for large appliances such as refrigerators, washing machines, clothes dryers, and dishwashers. These panels or chassises are appearance parts in that they are visible to the consumer and therefore it is desirable that they have a pleasing appearance. In this instance the parts may be colored by addition of pigment(s) to the polymeric composition or they may be painted.

Housings, cabinets or panels for smaller items such as power tools, small appliances such as electric mixers, steam irons, toasters, and microwave ovens, electronic devices such as computer housings, computer monitor housings, television set cabinets, radio cabinets, computer printers housings, VCR housings, and DVD player housings, may also be made from these compositions. In this instance also the parts may be colored by addition of pigment(s) to the polymeric composition, or they may be painted.

Furniture such as "plastic" chairs, tables, cabinets, may also be made from these compositions. These may be made with a "natural" color, pigments may be added to supply color, or they may be painted.

Garden and agricultural equipment and vehicles may also contain appearance parts of the present composition, painted or unpainted, for examples parts, including panels, for lawn and garden tractors, and door panels for tractors.

Because these compositions yield shaped parts with smooth surfaces that also tend to have very little waviness, they may be used as "substrates" for reflectors. For example the surfaces of the reflectors may be metal coated by a variety of methods such as vapor phase deposition, electroplating, metal sputtering, or by using a metallic paint. The resulting parts (if the metal depo-

sition is done correctly) will have a smooth surface and be highly reflective. Thus these parts would be useful as reflectors for lighting such as automotive headlights, automotive tail lights, and decorative lighting, and as
5 mirrors. When used as lighting reflectors the parts must be useful at sufficiently high temperatures that the heat from a light source does not cause damage (for example melting or distortion) to the reflector.

Toys made be made from these compositions where the
10 glossy surfaces will be attractive to children. The shaped parts for the toys may be colored by the use of pigments in the compositions, thereby avoiding the use of paints which maybe toxic or otherwise harmful to children. The toughness of these compositions particularly
15 lends them to use in toys that receive rough use.

Herein melting points and heats of fusion are determined by ASTM D3418-82, at a heating rate of 20°C/min. The peak of the melting endotherm is taken as the melting point. The heat of fusion is taken as the area under the
20 melting endotherm. All of these are measured on the second heat, that is the sample is heated at 20°C/min until the melting point and/or glass transition point, whichever is higher, is exceeded, and then the sample is cooled at 20°C/min to 30°C. Measurements are then taken
25 on a second heat, also done at 20°C/min.

Profilometer roughness measurements of unpainted plaques (130x130x3 mm) was measured by mechanical profilometry using a "Hommeltester T4000" (Hommelwerke GmbH, D-78056 VS-Schwenningen, Germany). For the measurements a
30 dual-skid tracing system "RTK 50" with a skid distance of 10 mm and a diameter tip radius of 5 μm (vertical resolution approximately 0.01 μm) was used. Over a scan length of "L" mm the surface profiles were recorded and the detected signals were stored in a computer after digitizing

(typically 4000 data points). In addition, surface roughness parameters (e.g. average roughness Ra) were computed from the measured profiles after filtering using a cut off wavelength of "K" mm. Three scan length "L" were
 5 tested with the associated cut off "K" ($=1/6 * L$) :

L=4.8mm K=0.8mm

L=15mm K=2.5mm

L= 48mm K= 8mm

For the optical surface characterization of painted
 10 surfaces the "Wave Scan" (Byk-Gardner GmbH, D-82538 Geretsried, Germany) was used. The Wave Scan is an orange peel meter, simulates the visual evaluation of surface smoothness. The operation principle is based on the modulation of the reflected light of a small laser diode
 15 by surface structures. The laser light illuminates the surface under 60°C and the reflected light is detected at the same but opposite angle. During the measurement the instrument is moved over a scan length of approximately 10 cm, where every 0.08 mm a data point is recorded. The
 20 measured data are separated into long wave (LW) (>0.6 mm) and short wave (SW) (<0.6 mm) signals by mathematical filtering. Values for long term and short term waviness are obtained by the variance of the filtered data.

Instrumented impact was measured using the Ceast®
 25 Dart Tester (Ceast S.p.a.), which is a dart impact tester. The dart had a 3 mm diameter.

Melt indices were measured by ASTM D1238, at a 2190 g load at 190°C.

Gloss measurements were made using a Novo-Gloss instrument made by Rhopoint Instrumentation, Ltd., Bexhill-on-sea, East Sussex TN39 3LG, Great Britain, at a 60°
 30 measurement angle, according to ASTM Method D523.

The test fixture for heat sag is capable of holding the test samples in a fixed position for the entire test.

The fixture is made of aluminum, which exhibits a low coefficient of linear thermal expansion. The sample is clamped (bolted) to the fixture so that 112 mm of the length of the sample overhangs the edge of the fixture.

5 The distance (A_o) from lower outer edge of the horizontal sample to the bottom of the fixture is measured to 0.1 mm. The samples are R60 tensile bars, 168 mm long and 4 mm thick. Two bars per sample are used. The fixture (and bars) are placed in an oven at the desired test temperature and remain there for 30 min, after which the fixture is removed from the oven and the bars allowed to cool. If necessary the clamp is retightened and the distance between the base and the edge of the bar is measured again (A_f) when the system is at room temperature. The sag value is calculated as $A_o - A_f$ (usually in mm). Often test series carried out on different dates cannot be accurately compared, so comparative heat sag values are preferably obtained when the samples are tested together.

15 In the Examples certain abbreviations are used, and they are:

20 %E - percent tensile elongation measured using ASTM method D256, at an extension rate of 5.08 cm (2")/min

 BA - n-butyl acrylate

25 CO - carbon monoxide

 DOI - distinctness of image measured by Dorigon method

 E - ethylene

 EA - ethyl acrylate

30 FM - flexural modulus, except as noted, measured using ASTM method D-790

 NI - notched Izod, measured using ASTM method D256

 PTS - penterithritol tetrastearate

TS - tensile strength (to break), except as noted, measured using ASTM method D256 at an extension rate of 5.08 cm (2")/min

In the Examples certain ingredients are used, and
5 they are:

Americhem®1859 R3 - a concentrate of 40% carbon black in PET copolyester from Americhem, Inc., Cuyahoga Fall, OH 44221, USA

10 ANOX 20NDB - an antioxidant available from Great Lakes Chemical Corp., West Lafayette, IN 47906, USA

Crystar® 1906 - A PET copolymer, inherent viscosity 0.65, containing 12 mole percent copolymerized poly(ethylene oxide) available from E. I DuPont de Nemours & Co., Inc, Wilmington, DE 19898, USA

15 Crystar® 3934 - PET homopolymer, IV = 0.67, available from E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co., Inc., Wilmington, DE 19898 USA

Hostamont® NAV 101 - sodium montanate available from Clariant Corp. D-65840 Sulzbach am Taunns, Germany

20 Irganox® 1010 - antioxidant available from Ciba Specialty Chemicals, Tarrytown, NY 10591, USA.

Nyad®M 1250 - 3 µm particle size wollastonite available from Nyco Minerals, Calgary, AB, Canada.

25 Nyglos® 5 - average 5 µm length wollastonite fibers with no sizing available from Nyco Minerals, Calgary, AB, Canada.

Nyglos® 4 - 4 µm diameter wollastonite fibers available from Nyco Minerals.

30 Plasthall® 809 - polyethylene glycol 400 di-2-ethylhexanoate.

Polymer A - ethylene/n-butyl acrylate/carbon monoxide (57/33/10 wt. %) copolymer, melt index 12 g/10 min

Polymer B - ethylene/n-butyl acrylate/carbon monoxide (57/33/10 wt. %) copolymer, melt index 100 g/10 min

Polymer C - ethylene/n-butyl acrylate/glycidyl methacrylate (67/28/5 wt. %) copolymer.

5 Surlyn® 8920 - ethylene/methacrylic acid (85/15 wt. %) copolymer, neutralized with sodium, melt index 0.9 g/10 min, available from E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co., Inc, Wilmington, DE 19898, USA

10 Teflon® TE9050 - A powdered copolymer of tetrafluoroethylene and hexafluoropropylene, available from E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co., Inc, Wilmington, DE 19898, USA

 Uniplex® 810 - a plasticizer which is poly(ethylene glycol) dilaurate with an average molecular weight of 946 available from Unitex Chemical Corp., Greensboro, NC 27406, USA

Examples 1-7 and Comparative Example A

 PBT having an inherent viscosity of 1.2 measured at a concentration of 0.4 g in 100 ml of 1:1 (weight) methylene chloride/trifluoroacetic acid at 19°C, was dried in
20 a vacuum oven overnight at 80°C overnight, mixed with a measured amount of EACO, and melt mixed in a 28 mm Werner and Pfleiderer counterrotating twin screw extruder with two hard working sections and a vacuum port, the extruder
25 operating at 200 rpm, and a having one hole die, with the barrel temperature set to 220°C.

 All samples were molded on a 6 oz. Van Dorn reciprocating injection molding machine, except for examples 2 and 3 which were molded on a 1.5 oz. Arberg reciprocating
30 injection molding machine. Data for the injection molding conditions, amounts and nature of the EACO used, and physical properties of the resulting compositions are given in Table 1.

Table 1

Ex.	wt. % PBT	EACO				FM GPa	TS MPa	%E	NI Nm/ m	Molding Conditions					
		%	Monomers	Mono- mer wt. Ratio	Melt Index					Rear °C	Middle °C	Front °C	Nozzle °C	Cycle	Screw rpm
A	100					2.40	55.2	250	80						
1	80	20	E/BA/CO	52/34/14	19	1.64	35.8	70	590	220	230	240	240	20/20	60
2	80	20	E/BA/CO	49/40/11	16	1.54	35.8	54	530	220	220	230	250	25/25	100
3	80	20	E/EA/CO	44/38/18	~15	1.59	37.2	71	440	220	220	230	250	25/25	100
4	80	20	E/BA/CO	57/33/10	8	1.54	35.8	32	600	180	200	220	220	25/25	60
5	80	20	E/BA/CO	52/34/14	19	1.37	34.5	35	710	180	200	220	220	25/25	60
6	80	20	E/BA/CO	57/33/10	8	-	-	-	730	180	200	220	220	25/25	60
7	83	17	E/BA/CO	57/33/10	8	1.79	39.3	51	380	230	240	240	240	25/25	60

Examples 8-11

The compositions were prepared by compounding on a 30 mm Werner and Pfleiderer twin-screw extruder with liquid injection line and vent port at rate of about 23 kg/h at 300 RPM. The Nyglos® 4 and Nyad® M1250 were side-fed and plasticizer was fed through injection line. The barrel temperatures were set to 280°C and melt temperatures were usually about 300°C. Exiting the extruder, the polymer was passed through a die to form strands that were frozen in a quench tank and subsequently chopped to make pellets. The compounded product was dried 120°C for 5 h and then molded using laboratory size injection molding machine (6 ounce machine made by Van Dorn Co.) into typical ASTM testing bars as well as 7.5 x 12.5 cm x 1.6 mm (thickness) plaque for gloss measurement. Barrel temperatures were set to 280°C and the mold temperature was 120°C.

Table 2

Example		8	9	10	11
Crystar® 3934		74.3	66.7	66.9	74.3
Hostamont® NAV 101		0.4		0.4	0.4
Surlyn® 8920			3		
Teflon® TE9050		0.1	0.1		0.1
Irganox® 1010		0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Polymer A		3		3	3
Polymer B			3		
PTS				0.5	
Nyglos® 4		15	20	15	15
Nyad® M 1250				7	
Uniplex® 810		3	3	3	
Americhem® 18589 R3		3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9
Plasthall® 809					3
Total		100	100	100	100
	Units				
Tensile Strength	MPa	60	65	56	61
% Elongation at Break	%	2.4	2.4	2.7	2.3
Flexural Modulus	MPa	512	556	456	508
Gloss		100.2	98.2	100.7	96.6

Example 12 and Comparative Example A

The compositions were compounded on a twin screw extruder (Berstorff 40 mm). The following ingredients were first mixed together in a powder blend: Irganox® 1010, PTS, TSP, Polymer A or Polymer B, and added in barrel of the extruder. The Plasthall® 809 was injected in the front, and the Crystar® 3934 was fed in the main feeder in the back. Nyglos® 4 was side fed. The following set up was used: rpm=300; torque = 80; throughput=80kg/h; melt temperature (measured)=280°C.

The compositions were molded into tensile bars with an "Engel 1250" injection molded machine . The melt temperature was 280°C, the hold pressure was 80 MPa, and the mold temperature 110°C. Plaques 130x130x3 mm for profilometer testing were molded on a Nestal injection molding machine. The melt temperature was 285°C, the mold temperature was 60°C, and hold pressure in the mold was 50 MPa. Compositions and test results are summarized in Table 3.

20

Table 3

Example			A	12
Crystar® 3934			25.42	25.42
Crystar® 1906			43	43
Polymer C			10	
Polymer A				10
Trisodium phosphate			0.7	0.7
Plasthall® 809			4.44	4.44
PTS			0.9	0.9
Irganox®1010			0.54	0.54
Nyglos® 4			15	15
Sum			100.00	100.00
	Method	Units		
Tensile Testing	ISO R60/NE			
E Modulus	527-1/2	MPa	1798.8	3021
Strain @ yield	527-1/2	%	6.6	2.5
Strain @ break	527-1/2	%	17.5	6.1
Stress @ break	527-1/2	MPa	35.8	40.7
Impact				
Charpy unnotched	ISO 179/1eU	kJ/m ²	69.7	30.56
Charpy notched	ISO 179/1eA	kJ/m ²		1.50
Heat sag				
180°C, 30min		mm	-3.25	-1.35
200°C, 30min		mm	-4	-1.75
Flexural E-Modulus	ISO 178			
Flex Strength		MPa		18.1
E-Modulus		MPa		2923
Profilometer (molded plaques), before annealing				
Ra at 4.8mm		µm	0.56	0.38
Ra at 15 mm		µm	0.56	0.40
Ra at 48 mm		µm	0.57	0.40
Profilometer (molded plaques) after annealing 200°C/30 min				
Ra at 4.8mm		µm	0.63	0.41
Ra at 15 mm		µm	0.64	0.43
Ra at 48 mm		µm	0.65	0.45
CEAST Impact				
Force, max		N	2430	1602
Energy at force max		J	7.4	3.8
Total energy to break		J	9.4	6.3

Example 13

The compositions were prepared by compounding on a 30 mm Werner and Pfleiderer twin-screw extruder with liquid injection line and vent port at rate of about 23 kg/h at 300 RPM. The Nyglos® 4 was side-fed and plasticizer was fed through injection line. The barrel temperatures were set to 280°C and melt temperatures were usually about 300°C. Exiting the extruder, the polymer was passed through a die to form strands that were frozen in a quench tank and subsequently chopped to make pellets. Except for the parts mentioned below, the compounded product was dried 120°C for 5 h and then molded using laboratory size injection molding machine (6 ounce machine made by Van Dorn Co.) into typical ASTM testing bars as well as 7.5 x 12.5 cm x 1.6 mm (thickness) plaque for gloss measurement. Barrel temperatures were set to 280°C and the mold temperature was 120°C.

Plaques for surface testing (130 mmx130 mmx3 mm) were molded on a Netstal 1750 injection molding machine, the melt temperature was 250°C, and the mold temperature was 120°C. Tensile bars for heat sag measurements were molded on an Engel 1250 injection molding machine with a melt temperature of 290°C, a mold temperature of 120°C and a hold pressure of 80 MPa.

All results are given in Table 4.

Table 4

Example			13
ANOX 20NDB			0.4
Crystar® 3934			74.1
NAV 101			0.5
Polymer A			3
Teflon® TE9050			0.1
Americhem® 18589R3			3
Nyglos® 4			15
Uniplex® 810			3
Total			100
	Method	Units	
Tensile Strength		MPa	63
Tensile Elongation		%	2.6
Flexural Modulus		MPa	5250
Flexural Strength		MPa	112
Notched Izod Impact		J/m	31
Unnotched Izod Impact		J/m	419
Roughness on molded plaques, no annealing			
Ra at 4.8mm		μm	0.06
Ra at 15mm		μm	0.07
Ra at 48mm		μm	0.09
Roughness on molded plaques, annealed 200°C/30 min			
Ra at 4.8mm		μm	0.08
Ra at 15mm		μm	0.09
Ra at 48mm		μm	0.11
Wave scan (on painted plaques)			
SW			21.4
LW			24.5
Heat sag 30 min :			
120°C		mm	-0.25
150°C		mm	-0.9
180°C		mm	-0.6
200°C		mm	-1.9

The composition of Example 13 has an excellent combination of low heat sag, low roughness (even after annealing at high temperature) and very little waviness (after painting), making it exceptionally useful for making parts requiring so-called Class A surfaces.

Examples 14-19

The compositions were compounded on a 40 mm Berstorff twin screw extruder. Irganox® 1010, the PTS, Hostamont® NAV 101, and Polymer A were first preblended

and then added to the first barrel of the extruder. The Plasthall® 809 was injected in the front barrel, and the Crystar® polymers were added to the rear of the extruder, and Nyglos® 5 was side fed. The extruder was run at 400 rpm, the torque was 35-40, the throughput about 70-100 kg/h, and the melt temperature was 285°C. The compositions were molded on an Engel 1250 injection molding machine, with a melt temperature of 260°C, a mold temperature of 110°C, and a mold pressure of 80 MPa. Compositions and test results are given in Table 5. For reference purposes, painted metal had a long wave value of 7, a short wave value of 7.9, and a DOI of 96.1.

Table 5

Example			14	15	16	17	18	19
Crystar® 3934			81.56	76.56	66.56	31.53	29.46	25.76
Crystar® 1906						50.03	47.1	40.8
Nyglos® 5			15	15	15	15	15	15
Polymer A			0	5	15	0	5	15
Plasthall® 809			1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Hostamont® NAV 101			0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
PTS			0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Irganox® 1010			0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54
Sum			100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Method	Unit						
Flex Modulus	ISO 178	MPa	4700.0 0	4901.0 0	4332.0 0	3863.0 0	2498.0 0	3248.0 0
Flex strength	ISO 178	MPa	28.10	29.40	26.20	23.10	15.50	19.70
Tensile Testing	ISO R60/NE							
E Modulus	527-1/2	MPa	5251.9	4702.6	4364.5	2711.4	3484.8	3270.7
Strain @ Yield			2.6	2.1	2.1	5.5	2.7	2.5
Strain @ break	527-1/2	%	2.5	3.3	3.8	12	13.2	11.3
Stress @ Yield	527-1/2	MPa	80.2	57.7	51.8	58.1	53.6	45.9
Heat Sag 210C, 30 min		mm	-3.25	-3.5	-2.25	-5.25	-4.25	-4.75
CEAST Impact, 23oC								
Force max		N	1109.2	1221.7	1066.5	852.7	1320	1692
Energy at force max		J	1.7	1.5	2.1	0.8	1.5	2.3
Total energy to break		J	3.4	3.3	3.8	2.4	4.5	4.1
Painted Surface								
Long wave			4.0	8.4	16.3	9.8	6.6	8.2
Short wave			7.5	10.4	22.5	9.3	23.8	39.7
DOI (Dorigon)			96.7	94.9	89.3	95.5	90.4	86.0